A PORTRAYAL BY LADIES.

How Life Was Sustained on Six Cents a Day.

THE BOSTON POOR.

Another Exhibit of the Charities of New York.

It will be seen in the narratives given below that the HERALD is still pursuing its self-imposed task of describing the condition of the destitute of New York and other cities. The recital of the agonies of starvation, given below, are as painful to write as they are to read. But it will be seen by the numerous responses that we have published that this is the most effectual way yet discovered of promptly reaching out the helping hand to the

A STORY OF POVERTY AS SEEN BY TWO LADIES.

On Friday, February 13, and Saturday, February 14. two ladies of means and social position, being slike of a charitable disposition and of an enter prising turn of mind, desirous of investigating for mselves the real condition of the poor of New York and of taking the proper steps to ameliorate their condition, visited in person several of the poorer wards and soon convinced themselves that far from the misery and destitution of the poor be. ing exaggerated, it had really been underrated and oned down" in its printed descriptions.

Hearing of these visits-this self-imposed "tour of inspection"-a representative of the HERALD called upon these ladies after they had completed their observations, and obtained from their own hips the story of their adventures and investigations, which story is herein given, and as far as ossible in their own language, as though the ladies were amateur reporters for the HERALD, thus preenting the destitution of the poor, looked at from a womanty point of view-a point of view of as much interest as novelty. The two laules first visited some of the tenement houses in East Elev.

"Here," said the elder of the ladies to the HERALD representative, "in No. 432, in the rear building, ground floor, we came across a family consisting of a German named Gustav Hohnnecker, his wife and five children. The father of this family is by trade a tinsmith, an industrious, good workman, but who has been out of work for four months and more. The mother does what she can-which is nothing-and the children have been sick with nunger and cold and exhaustion. He is In debt to his landlord, but though he picks up an odd fifty cents occasionally, he keeps this windfall to buy bread for his children; whereat the landlord complains and says that all the fifty cents ought to come to him. Gustav's greatest wish, after food and fire, is to be able to move from his present room, which is horribly flithy and damp and unhealthy. In the same house are a number of other cases of poverty and misery; but as they are also cases of dirt," said the ladies, "we did ot-we could not-feel particularly interested in

"But the saddest sight we saw on Friday morning," continued the ladies, "was that presented in two rooms on the front of the top, or fifth, story of the tenement house No. 432 East Eleventh street, occupied by a Mrs. Susan McAuley, who is by trade an embroideress, and who lives with her son, a boy of eighteen years, and a daughter of sixteen. All three are at present 'out of work,' as, in fact, they have been, notwithstanding all their efforts to procure employment, for the last seven months The drst thing that impressed us," said the lady visitors, "was that we must have come to the wrong place-that there could be but little poverty there, as everything was so carefully and tidlly clean and so neatly arranged. On a little table lay a scrupulously white shirt, partly troned; the room, at that particular moment, was quite pictures which had once been likenesses of the inmates. In one corner were a few shelves and fewer disnes. The floor was, of course, carpetless. but deliciously clean; you could have eaten off it. On a couple of old chairs in a corner was placed a washtub, which she removed for our accommodation, wiping as she did so the chairs (her only ones, by the by) with a cloth, the whiteness of which would have done credit to a blanchisseusse. She evidently believed that cleanliness was next to godiness, and had not yet ceased to respect herself in her surroundings. She was none of your squalid, foul and filthy poor.

"We found the chief occupant of this paradise of cleanliness, Mrs. McAuley, engaged in an attempt our ciew, and we thereupon opened the conversation by asking her. 'Do you take in washing?'

" 'No,' she replied, in a tone of subdued sadness, 'I am not able to do any washing. I was only trying to do up a shirt that my son, who has been very sick, may look clean to go to the doctor.'

"one of us then abruptly asked, 'Have you felt the hard times?' 'Indeed I have,' was her instant reply. "I have been a widow for eleven years, and in that time have struggled hard to raise and educate my two children. I have been an embroideress; I worked for years for four good done washing, perhaps, but my right arm, as you see, is deformed, and has never grown any since I had a fall when I was a child, while my left arm and shoulder is drawn up with rheumatism.'

"She was indeed a pitable object. She then continued the recital of her history, which is one of the most wonderful stories of real life which we have ever heard. On two occasions she has been turned out of her lodgings by landlords for non-payment of rent-literally into the street. On these occasions for several days and nights she and her children

had nothing but THE PARK BENCHES POR BEDS AND THE SKIES FOR COVERING.

The mother, leaving her two little ones in the public squares, would go round seeking work or begging bread all day, and then when the dark came the hen and her chickens would sleep as best they could-that is, sleep by turns; generally the mother standing guard in the open air all night over her fatheriess children.
"Finally Mrs. McAuley reached her present quar.

ters, where, for a while, she struggled on, but during the last three weeks has been reduced to the utmost misery. She flually lost her reserve as she talked with us, and told us with illustrations more eloquent than words of her unutterable wretched-

"We had noticed that the room was comparatively warm. Mrs. McAuley now explained this fact. Some one in the house had given her a half pall of coal, the only fuel she had had for a week, and the first use she had made of this unexpected fire was to try to wash and iron her son's only shirt, that he might see the doctor. But the fuel had not lasted, the fire had gone out and the smirt was still but half ironed. Self-respecting poor woman that she was, she did not seem to imagine that it was possible for her son to visit a physician in a dirty shirt.

"We noticed that neither in the front room nor in the back were there any signs of beds or bed covering, there being one thin comforter and a straw mattress on a low iron cot. Mrs. McAuley had sacrificed her Some one in the house had given her a half pail

had sacrificed her BEDGOVERING FOR THE RENT. She had pawned the pillowcases, two bedsteads. three biankets and two sheets to keep a wretched roof over her head—had for the same purpose parted with almost all her own clothing, and now are and her daughter at night he in their clothing, such as it is, on the boards in the front room,

"The son is a terrible object to look upon—a growing youth with a natural appetate, but nothing to gratify it with; sick, but with no chance to get well; emaciated, thin, pale, more dead than alive. But the condition of the daughter was even more pitiable than that of the son. At the time of our visit she lay

But the condition of the daughter was even more pitiable than that of the son. At the time of our visit she lay

on the little iron cot in the back room, which her brother occupied at might. She was a rather pretty blue-eyed gri, with fine hair, but the paiest, thinuest, most pinched lace in the world, and so weak from want of lood that she was unable to speak above a whisper. She was literally starving.

"She was lying in her petitocat, thin, but clean, with a towel wrapped round her neck. She had no dress to wear—her only other possessions, a partially burnea balmora; petitocat and a faded silk skirt (given to her by some benevolent ladies), hanging on the wall beside her. Nor had she any shoes to wear. There were but three shoes to this family of three.

"They had no food in the house, saving a small bone of chid roast beef, which had been given to them; but although Mrs. McAuley confessed that it could do them no good, as, said she, "we are all tool them; but although Mrs. McAuley confessed that it could do them no good, as, said she, "we are all tool them had been given to them; but although Mrs. McAuley confessed that it could do them no good, as, said she, "we are all tool them had been given to them; but although Mrs. McAuley confessed that it could do them no good, as, said she, "we are all tool them had nothing pass her mouth but a piece of bread and a cup of tea since Wednesday night (it was now Friday noon)." But what struck us most of all," said the ladies, "was that, although the daughter had a very sore finger—a finger whose soreness was produced by foul, weak blood, arising from an enleebled state of the system—it was not poulticed. Asking why it was not, we received the simple answer—which under the circumstances was more eloquent than volumes—We did not have bread enough in the house to make a poultice."

"Among the other cases we visited on Friday,"

"Among the other cases we visited on Friday," said one of the ladies, "were several which strongly enhisted our sympathies; but it was during our tour on Saturday that we met the saddest and

enlisted our sympathies; but it was during our tour on Saturday that we met the saddest and strongest cases.

"Among these latter were a Mr. Leopold Unger, whie and four little enlidren, of No. 338 Sixth street, rear basement—a deep down, dark, damp den of a basement. He once kept a restaurant, but now is himself in want of food. His life lately has been a series of misfortunes. He has cut his bead oadly, broken his leg three times, then broke his arm, while his wile is going blind. His cup of misery has been brimful, and now cold and starvation have been added to his own personal and family distress. His wife yearns for meat, meat, which she only tastes once a week or so, and then only in the smallest quantities. The little girl, seven years old, does the washing, and they all do the suffering," said the lady, parenthetically. "The next family we visited was that of Mrs. fourg. No. 122 East Fourth street, in the rear. There are five little children, and their mother is a widow. She cames seats for a living, but, alas 10 late she has had no seats to came. For two years this interesting family have been on the very verge of starvation. To use the mother's words, her children have been "HUNGRY FOR TWO YEARS."

"Then we saw a Mrs. Maker, 227 East Eleventh

family have been on the very verge of starvation. To use the mother's words, her children have been "HINGRY FOR TWO YEARS."

"Then we saw a Mrs. Maker, 327 East Eleventh street, down in the front basmeent—a wet, cold, deep, front basement—the walls all cracked and the door letting in all the wind. She has a husband and six children—the latter all young and helpless, and the former out of work for six months, and afflicted with an incurable disease, which totally incapacitates him for any heavy work. The man and the eldest child go out begging when they can, and from the proceeds of this spasmodic almsasking the whole of the wretched family manage to live—as no decent man or woman would have his or her pet dog or cat live for the world—a living death, a misery indescribable. And yet this miserable muther has a nursing baby.

"Then there is a Mrs. Mack, No. 332 East Eleventh street, second story, front room, rear house, first house in the alley. She bas a nusband (crippled for two years with rescretion will all alley.

street, second story, front room, rear house, first house in the alley. She has a husband (crippled for two years with rheumatism) and six children. The husband tries occasionally to sell newspapers on Fourth street and Broadway; but things have gone wrong of late, and now the whole family are cold and sick and faint from the want of food. God help them! And she, too, has a nursing baby. "God knows! I have only one thing to wish for, and that's a coffin,' said poor Mrs. Mack as we left her.

"Then we visited Helen Handlon, No. 331 East Eleventh street, front room, first floor. She has five children, one a babe only ten weeks old, yet she was acrubbing the floor when we entered, her husband is a tailor, who has been out of work since three weeks before Christmas. Since that time she has lived on a barrel of flour; 'But now we have NO FLOUR, NO COAL, NO EED, NO CLOTHES,' said Mrs. Handlon.

"Then we saw Catherine Hoy, a widow, at No. 263 East Tenth street, rear house, second floor; five

said Mrs. Handou.

"Then we saw Catherine Hoy, a widow, at No. 263
East Tenth street, rear house, second floor; five
children; formerly a tassel maker; now out of
work altogether. One of her children, her boy, had
the hip disease. She pawned all her clothes to buy
him medicine to keep him out of the hospital; but
when work fahed and clothes were exhausted
she was forced to send him to the hospital.
Some of her children were in stores, but
they had all lost their places. She is now trying to
learn to work a sewing machine; and on it anybody
can but give her work to do, it will be such a God's
mercy! Yesterday they had half a pound of beefsteak, which was divided among the four children,
the mother herself eating 'a bite of bread' and a
balf cup of tea.

balf cup of tea.
"At No. 331 East Eleventh street, second story, back room, lives a Mrs. O'Brien, with

back room, lives a Mrs. O'Brien, with Street, second Story, Six CHILDREN IN RAGS, and who sits up all night to keep their rags together. Her husband is a tailor, and during the last month has had one day and a half's work, at \$1 a day. She is three months behind in the rent, but her landlord, a Mr. Logan, a liquor dealer, has "forgiven her the rent" so far; but they have no food and no fire. How are a lamily of eight to live through February and March without them "Among other terrible cases of poverty and misery seen by those ladies may be mentioned Catherine Keenan, No. 333 East Eleventh street, third house in the alley way, first floor, with two children, but no work and no clothes, and a Mrs. Terry, next door, who has three children, but no clothes and no work.

Terry, next door, who has three children, but no clothes and no work.

WHAT A LADY FOUND IN MOTT STREET.

A third lady, residing in Ninth street, took a tour of observation, for purposes of charity, among the poor of New York, near the Bowery, along mot street and Elizabeth street, &c., near Grand street, &c. She reported the result of her tour to a Heraald representative, as follows:

"One of the saddest cases I have ever heard of, and one of the most peculiar in its misery, I came across yesterday, about hoon, in a room in the house No, 132 Mott street. In this room there live, or rather breathe, an old blind man, infirm and useless, who sat biting his old fingers (for want of anything else to bite), and his three daughters, the youngest twelve years, the oldest seventeen, all being out of work. What struck me most foreibly was that there was not a bit of lurniture in the room, save a chair on which the old man sat. Inquiring, I lound that the three children had, plece by piece, burned up their furniture to make a fire with to keep themselves warm. Having exhausted all their means, and having in vain struggled to ootaln work, they had, rather than betray their unfortunate condition or solicit charity, made kindling wood of their furniture. Meanwhile they had lived on garbage for some weeks, and finally, despite their grief and their honest pride, were compelled to ask charity. By this time their pitului condition had become known to their neighbors, who raised a simal subscription for them: but they are still terribly in want of the commonest necessaries of life.

"In No, 138 Mott street, in the rear, there are a number of very deserving and horribly destinute poor; among others an old man named William Dunn. In the basement of this building is a very pitului case, a Mrs. Kahoe, who is bare-footed and almost naked, sore-eyed, starving and with four children.

"A Mrs. Julia Reilly, in No, 128 Mott street, rear house, first floor, is a widow, with three smail chil-

pitiui case, a Mrs. Kaboe, who is bare-footed and almost naked, sore-eyed, starving and with four children.

"A Mrs. Julia Reilly, in No. 128 Mott street, rear house, first floor, is a widow, with three small children, and without a cent. A Mrs. Hewitt and a Mrs. Anderson, with three children, are partners in misery at No. 128 Mott street, in the rear.

"Mrs. Dunn, 136 Mott street, in the rear.

"Mrs. Dunn, 136 Mott street, rear, has tramped the cities of New York and Brooklyn, day by day, for work in vain, and is now on the verge of starvation; and Mrs. Mathida Moran, who boards' with her four chidren (one of them a brigat-eyed, smart, good little girl) with another 'tamily,' who also take in 'other' boarders, in the basement of No. 189 Mott street, says that she has but two wishes in the world—one, to get enough to feed her children; the second, to get a lew dollars together so that she can move into 'a room of her own.' In Hester street, near the Bowery, are five frame houses, hardly fit for pigs to live in, which are inhabited by several very wretched iamilies. On the top floor of No. 115 Elizabeth street live two widows who are in every sense of the word 'destitute;' and many other cases could be cited; all that neighborhood abounds in misery and children. Speaking or children," said the lady, "Mary Donnelly, of No. 138 Mott street, has lour, whose joint earnings have not averaged ten cents a day for the last ten months, the mother herself having earned about ten dollars in that time, making a 'grand total' of about \$1.85 to pay all the expenses of a family of five people for one week, being an allowance of about.

Six Centrs a Day Per Human Being.

"A Mrs. Commens, of No. 139 Mott street, has for

family of five people for one week, being an allowance of about

SIX CENTS A DAY PER HUMAN BRING.

"A MYS. Commens, of No. 139 Mott street, has for some weeks eaten never more than one meal a day, and has often been unable to eat even one. She has two sons, both of whom are out of work.' A Mrs. Primrose and a Mrs. Barnes, of No. 134 Mott street, are wretchedly poor, and a little fellow, 'Ned' Duffin, who 'boards' in the candy store No. 134 Mott street, says that he 'don't know what it is to get a square meal.' "

The note books and the memories of the ladies are not yet exhausted, but enough has been extracted from them to serve as "hints for the charitable."

THE CHARITY EXHIBIT.

Below will be found further statements of the amounts received by various institutions reported since Saturday last, together with the amounts dispursed in relief and the amounts paid for salaries, teachers, servants, missionaries and others to disburse the receipts. It will be seen that some of the charities are at no expense for disbursing, while others consume a very large percentage in the distribution. The figures given below will well repay careful examination by persons interested in learning how much it costs to dishuras

the contributions of the State and private indi-Total receipts.
Pard for supplies.
To Rev E. Guy, ex-freasurer, Secretary, &c.
Total expenditures
Less salaries 1,143 66 Left for food, clothing, &c.

B. C. FOUNDLING ANTURE, LEXINGTON AVENUE AND
BIGURIS STREES, FOR THAR BROUNG OCTORER, 15
Per capita allowed by State.

Donations from friends and entertainments

Value of articles contributed, about Total receipts.
Paid for salaries of officers, &c......
Paid for servants.
Paid for tood, clothing, wages and 8141,643 9 \$9.645 41 \$109,000 of the amount expended were paid outside nurses at \$10 per month for infants and \$ per month for children over eighteen months old, thus supplying about 600 families with support this winter; 125 homeless and needy mothers were received and provided for, and 2,193 children, with-out regard to nation, creed or color, were clothed, sheltered and nourished. With such a showing all must admit that the Sisters of Charity are doing HOME FOR INCURABLES, FOR THAR ENDING JUNE, 1973.
Received from city School Scho \$21,601 11 Total expenditures.

57. VISCENT'S HOSTITAL, FOR YEAR ENGING SECTE.
Received from city.
Received from other sources. €19,488 24 #888, 1873. Total receipts
Paid for wages (no salaries)
Paid for support of hospital \$2,310 63 Treated free
Treated partially for pay......
Pay patients. NORTHERN DISPENSARY FOR YEAR 1873.
Received from city.
Received from other sources......

\$6,173 03 ST. VINCENT (R. C.) HOME FOR BOYS, NO. 53 WARREN STREET, POR 1873. Received from city.
Received from other sources.
Value of articles donated..... Total receipts. \$5,238 00
Paid for salaries, teachers, servants, &c. 764 08
Actual amount expended. 5,559 00
There are 178 boys in the Home, paying five cents each for beds and meals when they have money, while outside poor are also relieved. HOUSE AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, NO. 120 WEST SIXTRENT STREET, FOR YEAR 1873. Received from city
Subscriptions and other sources. | Total receipts | \$17,152 96 |
| Paid for salaries and house cook | 6,715 00 |
| Paid for other purposes | 9,205 36 | \$16,000 36 Total disbursements...... Among the donations received was \$790 08 from the Children's Aid Society. HOME FOR OLD MEN AND AGED COUPLES, NO. 487 HUDSON STREET, FOR 1873. There are eleven inmates in the Home. THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY, NO. 41 SEVENTH AVENUE, FOR 1873.
 Total receipts
 \$4,322 95

 Paid for salaries
 600 00

 House expenses
 2,292 13

 Rent, &c
 2,088 00

\$5,617 13 Expended in relief..... NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR LYING-IN WOMEN, NO. 35 MARIO: STREET, FOR 1873. Total receipts..... Total disbursed. \$3,911 47
There are about twenty inmates and over 200
women were attended free of charge at their houses.

BEW YORK SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF RUPTURED AND CRIP-FLED, FORTY-SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE, FOR YEAR 1873.

Received from city.

\$14,115 48
22,175 48 Total disbursed..... \$43,367 09 *Total disbursed... \$43,367 00

*Dr. Knight, physician of the hospital, reports that in this item is \$2,929 paid to mechanics and seamstresses in manufacturing department, making the actual amount for salaries and wages \$12,439 46. The salaries are paid to four teachers, five physicians, twelve nurses and nine instrument makers. There are 4,407 outdoor patients and 308 indoor patients treated during the year, as well as in some cases clothed and educated. The rate received from the city is \$150 per annum for each in-patient treated, and the society rely upon donations for the treatment of the 4,807 outdoor

RECAPITULATION.

\$581 62 700 00 6,150 92 2,585 83 3,399 96 764 00 6,795 09 Nothing 12,439 46 88 32 10,374 58 Society for Reliet of Women and Children.
Women's Hospital.
Female Christian Home
New York Opthalmic Hospital.
New York Opthalmic Hospital.
New York Golored Home.
St. John's Guild.
Shelter for Respectable Girls.
Home for Aged Women, Church of Holy Communion
Female City Mission.
Chopin Home for Aged
House of Rest for Consumptives.
Hebrew Benevolent Society.
New York Institute for Blind.
House of Reinge, Rhode Bland.
New York City Mission, for missionaries.
New York German Society
St. Elizabeth's Hospital.
West Side German Hospital. 1,931 59 Nothing 14,133 24 — 6,910 21 1,196 57 6,414 75 2,296 64 20,792 66 2,775 50 10,901 87 Nothing 2,187 97 Nothing 7,902 21 Nothing 3,874 00 — 254 00 10,239 76 1,860 00 24,000 00 759 00 59,047 91 19,805 12 61,035 28 33,235 12 48,622 99 — 9,400 00 2,456 00 5,000 00 Nothing \$935,821 44 \$209,918 15

A BREAD AND BEEF HOUSE.

We are desired to call the attention of the benevolent to the following practical charity, which has the merit of not belonging to the class which absorbs two-thirds of its receipts in salaries.

The undermentioned is an extract from a small pamphlet setting forth the details of the work and constitution of the society:-

constitution of the society:—

The Bread and Beef House has been in existence for three or four years. It is located in the lar western part of the city, and has done guested beneficially work in seeking out and relieving the large beneficially with the foreign care of some earnest Christian ladies. We will will develop the care of an association connected with the Anthon Memorial church. Forty-eight street, between Sixth and seventh avenues. It is parochial as to its present management, but general as to its workers and its work. The house is now located at No. 306 West Fifty-second street, three doors west of kighth avenue. A trained visitor among the poor, having many years experience in the difficult work of discriminating between counteriest and genuine poverty, lives there. The office is open from eight A. M. to the P. M., to receive applications for relief, the superintendent herself or some of the visitors lieng always on hand.

In the stoeroom is kept constantly on hand such staple articles as crackers, flour, potatoes, hominy, oatmen, beans, tea, coffee, sugar, &c.

Orders for bread and meat and milk and coal are ready to be filled up and issued upon neighboring stores.

Nourishing soup is kept constantly on the fire for limmediate use.

WHAT IT OFFICES IN STREET.

Nourishing soup is kept constantly on the fire for 1mmediate use.

WHAT IT OFFERS IN RRIFF.

Relief of all anxiety about applicants for aid. A warm
meal at once to the hungry Personal investigation before further aid is given. Siring and of impostors. Im
mediate relief of need. Belief in cod, doithing, tue, &c.,
rather than in money. Continued watchfulness over
cases of need. Employment in preference to gitts. Withhoiding of charity from the withfully idle of vicious.

Economy of charity from the withfully idle of vicious.

Money.—All contributions acknowledged through the
daily papers.

Contributions of Clothing, Provisions and Dry Goods.—
Which may be sent at any time to the house.

Orders for Work.—Ladies in need of sewing will aid us
by giving us their orders, or purchasing from our supply,
at cost price. Persons needing workmen or women will
aid us by communicating by note or in person.

Ecomination of Our House and its Work.—Call and see for
yourselves what is being done, and how.

A CASE OF DESTITUTION.

A few days since a stage driver fell from his seat while driving up Broadway, near the Pifth Avenue while driving up Broadway, near the Pifth Avenue Hotel. When taken into the nearest drug store it was found that he was suffering from disease of the heart, from which he had long been alling. He died shortly after. His wife, Mrs. Kenney, with three children, aged live, three and one years, live at No. 139 West Twenty-fith street, room 13. They are in the direct destitution, needing all articles which are used by housekeepers. Bedding, clothes and food are wanting, the small wages of an honest stage driver having proved all too little to support the family while the head lived. Will the charitable take the widow and orphans in charge?

MRS. KNOX'S CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-"One Dollar" writes to know what became of the money which was realized from the concert of Mrs. E. Knox, given in Steinway Hall, for the benefit o tne poor of New York. In justice to Mrs. Knox, who on this occasion so kindly gave her own services and procured the services of other distin guished artists, I desire to state that the tickets or this concert were distributed among the various non-salaried charitable societies of the city, some sixteen in number. These societies sold the tickets and applied the money in relieving the poor people under their charge. St. John's Guild received 300, and will acknowledge the amount received for the same as soon as it is known how many were sold. Thus it will be seen that Mrs. Knox never received any money from the concert except for a few tickets which she reserved in order to pay the necessary expenses of the entertainment. She will be prepared to make a full statement of the affair as soon as she hears from the various societies. Very truly yours.

ALVAH WISWALL.

POPULAR SYMPATHY.

The Destitute Musical Family.

In order that the lamily of the musician men-tioned in yesterday's Herald may be speedily assisted without any unnecessary publicity of their names, it has been arranged that assistance shall hames, it has been arranged that assistance shall be extended to them through a committee of three, composed of a representative of the Hkrald, U. E. Horsley (an old friend of the missian's family) and Gouverneur K. Lansing, of Earle's Hotel, who is a member of the St. John's Guild. All contributions forwarded on behalf of this family will be handed over to this committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-We received this day's HERALD, and find in the rticle "The Charitable Exhibit" a considerable mistake, which we beg you will have corrected. mistake, which we beg you win have corrected.
The amount of the annual expenditure marked in
the report sent you was \$114,308 25, while the return given in your paper is only \$14,308 35. Begging you will kindly excuse us troubling you again,
mean while believe us, yours jathnul in our Lord,
THE SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.
NINETIETH STREET, Yorkville.

OFFERS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Medical Advice Free. FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Please insert the following announcement:-Dr. George Newell's professional advice is free to all families in distress. Hours, nine to twelve A. M., eight to nine P. M. Office No. 85 Eldridge street, near Grand street, New York. GEORGE NEWELL, M. D.

Shoes for Barefooted Children. Some country philanthropist last week transnitted to Colonel Thomas L. James, Postmaster of this city, \$1 50, with the wish that he should purchase a pair of shoes for the first child he should meet barefooted. It is needless to say that Mr. James had not to go far to accomplish this object. He soon found a family of several persons who suffered from cold feet, and expended the \$1.50 sent to him, with \$8.50 more, thus making

THE POOR IN WESTCHESTER.

Considering the gloomy auspices under which the winter commenced in Westchester county. owing to a partial suspension of almost every branch of manual industry, the number of indigent poor has been remarkably small, while, excepting isolated cases, instances of absolute destitution have thus far been almost altogether unknown. In the city of Yonkers and also in some of the thickly populated towns this gratifying state of affairs among the class who, in the best times only live "from hand to mouth" is, in a great measure, due to the timely action of benevolent persons, mostly connected with the churches, who organized relief societies and other means assisting the poor in their miast. In all of the towns there is, of course, the usual aid extended by the local authorities to those in need of assistance. It is doubtless true that there are families in various portions of the county which are at this moment the victims of "chill penury," while being too sensitive to incur the humiliation which is popularly supposed to ciothe, as with a garment, the recipients of charity. These latter consequently suffer in silence, carefully keeping the secret of their "outrageous fortune" to themselves. The only place in the country where several families were at one time threatened with destitution was at North Tarrytown, in the town of Mount Pleasant, a neighborhood chiefy inhabited by poor artisans, factory operatives and day laborers. Here it was said that several cases of suffering for the necessaries of life were brought to the notice of the district Poormaster, M. J. Sinnott, who, after partially relieving their wants, was seconded by the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association at Tarrytown, the members of which are making personal visits to the indigent with a view to assisting those who are really in need. The neighborhood indicated would seem to offer a wide field for the exercise of charity, as a prominent physician of the village above named informed a Herald representative yesterday of two or three instances of poverty which had come under his observation on the preceding day. In one case, where he made a gratuitous visit to the miserable abode of a man and wife, who are both invalids, he found the parties mentioned endeavoring to boil a quantity of potato parings, turnip peclings and other garbage, these being the only food they could find wherewith to appease their hunger. It is not improbable that some of the destitute may be overlooked by those inclined to be benevolent, as thus far no organized system of relief has been matured. During a conversation with Poormaster Alfred Lawrence, of the town of Greenburg, it was ascertained that in his district there are some families who are believed to be in want, but who are too proud to acknowledge their poverty or to receive assistance from those who would be willing to help them. This official states that he has, up to the present, relieved the wants of moment the victims of "chill penury," while being too sensitive to incur the humilation which is propularly supposed to clothe as with a garment

THE POOR IN JERSEY.

Condition of the Laboring Class in Jer. sey City.
It is cheering to be able to state that, amid all

the distress and lack of employment among the poorer classes during the past few months, the generous and charitable people of Jersey City arose to the height of the occasion and warded off actual destitution. Not a single case of starvation has come under the notice of the Herald reporter or his informants who are engaged in the good work of relieving the needy. But why? The reports of the relief committees will furnish the answer. Take these committees away, and Jersey City, like other cities, would quickly become the abode of

wretchedness and misery.

First of all comes the soup house opened by the Young Men's Christian Association at Kepler Hall in Warren street, on the 10th of December. The average number of persons relieved at this place is \$50 a week, while seventy-dve families are supplied daily with soup or codee and bread sent to their houses. The applicant for relief either pays five cents for each meal or produces a ticket furnished by the Union Relief Association or by charitable citizens. No one is ever sent away hungry, however. If a man is not known to be a "bummer" he will be supplied gratis. Many cases have been known in which tickets have been sold by the recipients of charity, and the money so obtained spent in a gimmil. The following is the form of the ticket:— Young Men's Christian Association at Kepler Hall

SUPPER SOUP FURNISHED BY THE QUART.

On the obverse side are such religious passages as, "Come to me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest," and "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." The noblest feature in this work is that the expense of maintaining their soup house and distributing food must be paid out of the funds of the society. No external aid has been readered from any quarter.

Ten Per Cent of the Mechanics Out

The Good Work of the Overseers-A Hint to Our City Government-Better Prospects for Spring.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874. Clothing, bread and groceries are much needed in this city, and the resources of the various char-itable institutions have been deeply drained during the past two months by innumerable demands coming in from all sources. Bostonians in general augh at the idea of poverty in this city. I casually mentioned to one well-known citizen of the flu that I intended writing a letter to the HERALD upon the destitution in Boston, and he actually laugned in my face, saying, "There are not ten real cases of poverty within our city limits, as all the poor are taken care of by the Overseers of the institution does accomplish an immense deal of good; but during the present time the suffering in ston would be very great if it were not for the aid lent by such private charities as the Boston Provident Association and others.

CHARITABLE EXPENDITURES LAST YEAR. Last year the Overseers of the Poor published their report, showing the total amount of expenditures as follows :-

Out of the above sum \$24,387 was paid back to

the city treasury from funds remitted to the Overseers by officials from different parts of the State whose poor had been relieved in the city. The above report was made up to May 1, 1873, and did not include the months of December, 1873, and January, 1874.

I paid a visit yesterday to the Charity Building, and had quite a pleasant conversation with one of the Overseers of the Poor. This gentleman informed me that during the past two months the demand on their aid had been nearly trebled, and that other benevolent societies feit the pressure of the times. He also said that the larger portion of those applying for relief were the ordinary laborers or men without any trade. The Overseers have regular visitors, whose duty it is to examine into all cases applying for help before any assistance is granted.

The books of the institution show as follows:-

Persons Assisted. It will be seen by the above that pauperism is on the increase, and from the present aspect of affairs

the number of persons assisted in February will exceed that of last month. The Temporary Home, also under the supervision of the Overseers of the Poor, is in a house adjoining the Charity Building, and provides lodgings for destitute females. By its rules no male, excepting the janitor, is allowed to nave lodgings within its walls. For men meals are provided, and if respectable in appearance and character arrangements are made for their lodging outside of the institution at expense. Last year 1,623 were admitted to the Home, and 12,644 meals

The DEMAND FOR MEALS.

The demand for meals, however, has been nearly quadrupled within the past two months, as may be seen by the following statement:—

Monthly average, '73. Dec., '73. New York, \$5,000 \$10,849 Boston 2,200 8,040

Other cinsitable societies, such as the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, the Home for Aged Men, the Temporary Home for the Destitute, the Baidwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, the Children's Friends' Society, the Washingtonian Home, the Home for Aged Women, Industrial Aid Society, Ladies' City. Relief Agency, Boston and Ladies' Sewing Circle, are also experiencing constant demands for assistance, and make no secret of the number of families requiring food and clothing.

THE DEMAND FOR LABOR.

In the face of the above rather alarming facts in reference to the condition of the poor in Boston there does not appear to be a corresponding lack of employment. For the past two or three days i have driven around the different sections and suburbs of the city, and, from the statistics given below, the demand for labor appears to be on the increase rather than decline; that is to say, the demand for skilled labor, such as machinists, boiler makers, iron casters, wheelwrights, joiners and other mechanics. The common laborer appears to be the sufferer, and that impression was corroborated when I saw the class of men who were waiting for their meals at the Temporary Home. IN SOUTH AND EAST BOSTON

In South and East Boston

I made some personal inquiries from policemen and workingmen that I met, and they all agreed in saying that there were more iamities out of work than they had known for some time before. One man told me of a case in East Boston of a man and wife and seven children who had suffered severely during the past two or three weeks. The man had been employed in the Navy Yard, but was finally discharged, and, not being able to obtain work, was completely destitute. He had since obtained a few meals at the Temporary Home, and his wife had received some groceries and coal from the Provident Association. There were numbers in the same district in a like condition, and although the charitable institutions did a great deal to alleviate this suffering there was still a field for much work for the benevolent. The recent discharges in the Navy Yard have been the occasion of considerable suffering, as several nundred families were suddenly thrown out of their means of support, and serve now to swell the list of those existing on the charitable institutions.

The Iollowing is a list of some of the machine shous and manufactories I visited, with the figures

charitable institutions.

The following is a list of some of the machine shops and manufactories I visited, with the figures showing the decrease and increase of labor:—

Name.	Business.	1873.	1874.	Inc.	De
G. W. Walker Sargent & Ham American Sate Co. Hillman Hawes & Hersey		213 112 127 105 54 32 180 17 62 306	226 107 188 62 97 43 110 13 51 200	13 61 43 11 1 1 1	7 310
Totals 1,202 1,077			128	25	

Work for all.

Looking over the above list it will be seen that 1,202 men were employed by ten firms in January, 1873, and that last month they had decreased that force to 1,077. This, on a rough estimate, will give ten per cent. of the mechanics out of work. That alone is an appaining number when one comes to consider the amount of skilled labor employed in Boston alone. Again, the figures given by many of the above firms can hardly be taken as a fair estimate. For instance, the boiler works have an increase of sixty-one men at present, and they have only been put on in order to complete a government order for some boilers for revenue cutters and sloops-of-war. When that order is completed those fifty or sixty men will probably have to seek employment elsewhere. Again, on the other side, the furnace shop will probably have to seek employment elsewhere. Again, on the other side, the furnace shop will probably increase their numbers another hundred within the next three months, and the carriage factory expect also to make additions to their help. Taking all in all times are not so very bad for machinists, and employers invariably told me that the really good, steady workmen have had regular work all the time, and that when a reduction of the force had to be made the drunkards and good-for-nothings were the ones to suffer. Wages are the same as last year, and there have been some few 4n-stances of take when a portion of the hands

BOSTON'S POOR.

The Per Cent of the Mechanics Out of Employment.

The Good Work of the Overseers—A Hint to Our City Government—Better

Were put temporarily on half time. One gentlemas told me that in the latter part of the year business was rather dull, and he called his hands together and reduced their wages ten per cent. They accepted the position without a nurmur, and he has since put them back to the old standing. "If I had dared to do such a thing in New York," he said. "I suppose they would have all struck and we should have both been the losers; but here to appreciate the condition of business and grade his wages accordingly."

The prospects here, however, appear to be improving, and in another couple of months employers think that there will be work for all.

THE COURTS.

TOMBS POLICE COURT. Robbery in South Street.

Before Judge Bixby. named Charles Gallagher was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday on a charge of highway robbery on the 24th of January. It is alleged that Thomas Grant, of No. 108 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, was walking through South street, and on the south-west corner of South and Oliver streets two mes west corner of South and Oliver streets two meas came behind him, tripped him up and threw him to the ground. He was then robbed of a watch and chain valued at \$300. Officer Musgrave, of the Fourth precinct, arrested Charles Gallagher on suspicion. He was fully identified by Mr. Grant as the man who had placed his hand in his vest pocket and abstracted the watch and chain. Gallagher was held in \$2,000 bail to answer by Judge Bixby. The other two persons, whose names are unknown, are still at large.

tianco Again.
On Saturday afternoon H. W. Jones, of St. Louis, was walking through Broadway and met a man who introduced himself as William Sandford. Mr. Jones, of St. Louis, took a sudden fancy to Mr. Sandford and had several drinks with him. Mr. Jones' friend said he had drawn a prize in a lot tery and wished Mr. Jones to accompany him to tery and wished Mr. Jones to accompany him to the place. Mr. Jones went there and lost his gold watch and chain and four sovereigns at a game called banco. Mr. Jones was very indignant, and at last imagined that he had been swindled. He went to Police Headquarters, and Detectives Elder and McDougal proceeded with him to No. 417 Broome street, where he lost his property. They arrested one Richard March and another. March was arraigned yesterday before Judge Bixby, but Mr. Jones inhed to identify him as the party who had received his watch and money. March was therefore discharged, and the complainant swore that he would never again become intimate with men whom he met casually in the public streets.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. A Whiskey Thief Caught. Before Justice Kilbreth.

Charles F. Shore, who gave his address as No. 89 Wooster street, was fully committed for stealing a barrel of whiskey, worth \$70, from John B. Saltzseider, of No. 142 Spring street. He was trying to sell the liquor to Henry Leefers, of No. 518 Broome street, who, suspecting something, had him arrested. A Bigamist in Trouble.

Sarah Segrino appeared in court yesterday and charged her nusband, Ferdinand Segrino, with bigamy. She says she was married to him on the

13th of last November, and soon after found out that he was already married to another woman. He was held for examination. A Lunatic in Court. Prosper Evans, who is charged with attempting to murder his wife and child on the 9th inst., the particulars of which were fully published at the time, was arraigned in court yesterday and com-mitted for examination. It is thought he was in-sane when he attempted the murder, and he looked very little better in court yesterday.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Another Highwayman Caught. Before Justice Flammer. John Finnegan, of No. 330 East Eleventh street, was committed, in default of \$1,000 bail, yesterday on a charge of robbery. The complainant, William F. Burton, of No. 41 Garden place, Brooklyn, stated that about three o'clock, on Sunday morning, he met the prisoner on the corner of Broadway and Ninth street and asked him which car he should take to reach South ferry. The prisoner replied, "Come along, I will show you the way." They then went down Ninth street to First avenue, where the prisoner said the car he wanted would pass. Withess then, asked Finnegan in to have a cigar, and he compiled. In paying for the cigars ne pulled out his pocketbook, which contained some \$15. They then left the cigar store and walked down First avenue a few yards. Suddenly the prisoner grasped him by the throat and dealt him a learful blow in the face, completely stunning him for the moment. Finnegan then snatched the pocketbook and ran off. He was pursued, and caught by Officer Kennedy, of the Seventeenth precinct, and arrested. The pocketbook was found some short distance away from the place of capture. Burton fully identified Finnegan as the person who struck and robbed him. He emphatically denies the charge and says that Burton was blind drunk. that about three o'clock, on Sunday morning, he

COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Court opens at hair-past teh A. M.—Demurrers—No. 19. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 311, 326, 303, 312, 313, 316, 325, 328, 329, 331, 341, 342, 346, 351, 352, 355, 367, 359, 365, 1, 12, 20, 37%, 53, 65, 43, 56, 67. OF OYER AND TERNMINER.—No circuit calendar.

STABBING AFFRAY.

John Schroeder, aged fourteen, of 198 Second street, was stabbed yesterday afternoon by Mengel Bredo, aged thirteen, of 133 Elizabeth street, and severely wounded. Bredo was arrested by Rounds-man Newton, of the Fifteenth precinct police, and locked up in the station house. Schroeder was conveyed to his home by friends. The stabbing was caused by a discussion between Bredo and a was caused by a discussion between Bredo and a boy named Khch. Schroeder and the latter were waiking down Fourth avenue, when Bredo accosted them, asking them if they wanted a "shine." He thrust his bootblack box before them, but both boys insisted that they were not in need of his reireshing services. Bredo continued to importune them to be "shined," and Klick kicked the box out of his way as it was flung into close proximity with his loot. Bredo then attacked him and the boys fought. Schroeder stepped in to separate them, when Bredo pulled out a jackknife and plunged it into the left breast of Schroeder. A cry of "Police!" was raised, and the young Italiau was conveyed to the lockup. schroeder's wound, though serious, is not considered dangerous. His assailant will be conveyed to Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN WOMAN.

A young woman, named Nettle Gray, twenty-four years of age, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river from a Fulton street ferry boat between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. She was prevented from carrying out her rash purpose by a deck hand, and was taken to the York street station house. She stated that she lived at No. 66 Sixth avenue, New York.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the cellar of the hardware store of Jeremiah Brown, No. 267 Grand street, Williams burg, caused by a boy stepping on a parior match.
The damage to stock is estimated at \$2,500; insured for \$2,000 in the Ottizens' Fire Insurance Company.